# NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

THE CROWD INCREASING—ARRIVAL OF THE PEO-

ROUND LAKE, July 10 .- The interest in the great Camp meeting is rapidly increasing, as the crowds who are hourly coming in from all quarters amply testity. There were already more than 10,000 people on the ground, but at sunrise this morning the new-comers began to appear, and all the live-long day they have continued to arrive in shoals, till I wonder how the Trustees will find it possible to provide lodgings for the multitude. and how the restauratuers will manage to feed them. Some come in little wagons drawn by the the most conservative of ragged harnessed horses; some in big, lumbering vehicles, fitted up with board seats. cushioned with blankets and last Winter's buffalo robes: some in stylish turn-outs, glittering with a wealth of ning metal; some in carts, some in buggles, some on harseback, and hundreds on foot. Hundreds bring with them their own provender for man and beast; but other andreds, alas! neglect this precaution, and rely blindly and trustingly upon the public caterers, anticipating glorious feasts at well-spread boards, and looking forward to the act of deglutition with an ecstasy only to be equaled by the intensity of their disappointment. Here is a wagon-load of bedding, and clean, from the linen chests of a good housewife, who comes from forty miles away with her brood to spend to-morrow. Here drives up a hay wagon groaning under its burden of bedsteads, chairs, stools, tables, and provisions. Here a load of straw, there a load of ice; and here a rickety old four-wheeled structure creaking dolorously in answer to the merry laughter of its freight of brown-faced lads and buxom lassies. None but eareless, fun-loving youngsters would think of risking life and limb in such a conveyance. With a little more sunshine, a little more shower upon its dilapidated frame, it will cease to creak forever. In they come, the young and the old, the rich and the poor—some to join in the worship of God, some to look on in idle curi osity, some to enjoy the companionship of friends, and some to spend a while in wandering over the beautiful grounds, to gaze upon the waters of the lovely lake always at rest, whether in the grey morn or in the sallow rifted glooms of evening, to listen with reverential awe to the eloquent pleadings of good men communing with the Almighty, to hear the twilight song in the family tent, the evening hymn under the tall pines sighing in the breezes, and then to sink to peaceful sleep with the murmur of the midnight benison mingling with the unwritten music of the wind among the swaying tree tops. All day long there have been meetings everywhere. In the evening, at the stand there was a crowd much larger than has hitherto assembled here—at least 4,000 people being present. Toward the close of the meeting, a worshipper was borne out in a state of unconsciousness. His spirit was too strong for his body, and the tenement of clay was well nigh shaken to pieces by the convulsion of the power within, evoked by the general enthusiasm of

THE ACCOMMODATIONS-BISHOP SIMPSON'S SER-MON-THE LADY PREACHERS-SCENES AND

SUNDAY, June 11 .- There was much grumbling in camp this morning, owing to the want of proper accommodations at the boarding tents, which, considering the prices charged for meals, are conducted in a manner so economical as to border upon meanness. Having had some experience myself, I can heartily subscribe to the complaints of the disaffected, and testify on word and honor, that except at the canteen of "Fat Andie," in the Army of the Potomac, in war times, I have never sat down to a more dis-appetizing breakfast, dinner or supper, than 18 served up here by the restaurateurs icensed by the Round Lake Association. When you rise in the morning at 5 o'clock, and walk out under the waving trees, down by the beautiful sheet of water that gives its pretty name to this spot, you feel a strong desire to cat. When, on returning to camp, you tread the dew-leveled roads and breathe the fragrance of the ripening grain, the new mown hay, and the white clover, and drink in hearty draughts of the pure mountain breeze just warming under the rays of the rising sun, the longing for material comfort is by no means lessened, and you experience a he althy emptiness which you would gladly change to a condition of hearty fullness. You imagine a breakfast-your bill of fare is complete-your tastes are simple, but you are cleanly in your labits, and your stomach is empty.

Who can hold a fire milds hand, By thinking on the fresty Cancasus; Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast?"

You reach the boarding-tent, you seat yourself and call for breakfast. Your coffee is execrable. Your steak is tough and cold and greasy. Your bread is in scraps, left over from last night's meal. Your potatoes and butter and everything else are-but cutions? What is the use of invelghing against these temporary landlords? At Maltaville, a mile away, there is a little tavern, and to this house of entertainment hundreds hurried to satisfy the crayings of hunger, and although the pressure was great, and the demands were sharp and earnest, and sometimes a little insolent, the people of the house did well by the hungry folk, and sent them all away At nine o'clock there was a love-feast at the

stand. This was attended by perhaps 5,000 people. The Rev. Mr. Inskip called for reports from the different States, and there were responses from 22. Among those whose repots produced the most feeling were Mrs. McDonald, of Boston, and a lady who spoke for Illinois. The Rev. Mr. Douglas answered for Canada, and the Rev. Mr. Morgan, for England At this meeting more than 300 persons spoke. At the morning service about 8.00 people attended to hear the venerable Bishop Sunpson, who preached from the 1st verse of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans : "I beseach you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The scene about the stand was one which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The sun was shining brightly, the bloks were pouring forth their carly strains of unpremeditated art, the soft south wind whispered among the branches of the tall pines, and the last faint inurmurs of a sweet hymn sung afar out on the outskirts of the camp were dying away into silence, when the favorite preacher of the Methodist Church arose to address the people under kis charge. He spoke of the necessity of religion to all men, the inner want that even the most barbarous feel of something which can come only of a dependence upon a power higher, nobler, stronger than man. He held that it was needful for men living under the Bible to seek regeneration, salvation, justification, sanetification in the manner prescribed by the early fathers, and, in the words of the text, to present their bodies as a holy sacrifice, acceptable to God. There was a great deal in the sermon that might be properly termed denominational, but there was much which applied to the world at large, of whatever belief. The speaker taught, in brief, that we live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths and shouts; in feeling, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best. Life is but the means to an end-time end, beginning, mean and end to all things-God.

To say that the sermon produced a powerful sensation would be doing less than justice to its merits. The effect of it will be felt for a long time to come by all who were so fortunate as to hear it. I have told you that about 8,000 persons listened to the Bishop. There were from 12,000 to 15,000 who could not get within enrabot.

After the sermon, which was, in fact, the grand feature of the meeting, the grounds were alive with speakers, many of whom were of the gentler sex. The sermon which pleased me best was delivered from an haprovised stand in Fountain Square by a lady from Pawtucket, R. I. She told her simple story of trial and struggle with so much unaffected earnestness, with such womanly grace and feeling, and in such a sweet, sympathetic voice, that very few who listened to her could refrain from evincing emotion. A lady from Illinois also spoke with great effect from the head of a water hogshead.

In my rambles around the camp I encountered a middle

aged lady who had just button-holed a wild looking young blood from Troy. How she scorched that poor young man with her burning invectives against pride and tobacco, and Sabbath-breaking. A little beyond this carnest speaker was gathered a knot of folks intently listening to the sharp words of another female preacher. She was mounted upon a wagon, and her untidy cap fluttered and flapped in the brenze like the tattered banner of some veteran regiment returning from the war in I am serry that I missed the best part of this lady's discourse. There's many a woman fair as she, whose nouns and verbs do more agree, but I doubt much whether there are a score in the whole land who can give more expression to their thoughts than this same brave old disciple. "Shame on you," said she, " shame on you, young woman with that brazen head gear and that ungodly hump on your back! Where's the modesty your mother teached you to kerry through life with you? [Here a very pretty girl vanished into the wood.] There's a full-grown man clinwing a nasty, filthy weed

down from this waggin and sicken your tobacker chawers with your nasty mouthful." And so on, one by one the

with your nasty mouthful." And so on, one by one the old lady took up the Ten Commandments and handled the infractors thereof with rough hands. She was the plainest taiker I ever had the pleasure of hearing—for to me it was a real pleasure to listen to the spoutaneous outburst of an honest woman's feelings; but when she got about three-quarters of the way down the list of the decalogue she became about as broad as she was long and forced her female hearers to head a she was long and forced her female hearers to head a set was long and forced her female hearers to head a say retreat.

There are now 700 tents pitched here. At the gate 1.350 teams have entered to-day, bearing an average of five persons each, and 2,000 teams are hitched outside. Saratoga has sent her quots, and so has Troy, Stillwater, and Cohoes, and Mechanicsville and Dinning-st. are depopm lated. Maltaville's houses are shut up and locked, for her people are at the camp. From the region round about Clifton Fork and Hexford Flats have come a host of goodly visitors dressed in their boughten clothes. Middletown, Schagtioch Hill, and parts adjacent will echo to no home songs to-night, for their population is here. Ketchum's Corner, and Jonesville, and Amity, and Watervliet have sent forth their scores, and the countryside meeting houses, whether Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, or Presbyterian, show a beggarly account of empty pews when the bells for vespers ring. Such a camp-meeting was never known here before, and probably never will be again. It will close on Thursday.

NOTES.

One of the woman preachers here is the Rev. Adelaide

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NOTES.

One of the woman preachers here is the Rev. Adelaide Start of Brooklyn, who claims to have been heessed in England. She is an aged lady, and busies herself in quietly talking to all the stray sheep who have patience to listen to ber.

There has been no drunkenness on the grounds. I have

seen numerous suspicious-looking vials of various sizes from which offensive odors proceeded, and have seen sundry thirsty souls imbiding therefrom; but whether the liquor was too weak or the drinkers too strong, the spirit has not had the effect of upsetting the body, and a soberer set of tipplers I have never encountered. The so-called Bourbon which is sold in the rural districts is, I believe, considerably mollified and subdued, and other-wise rondered innocuous by a liberal admixture of water with the beautiful and subdued, and othernce, perhaps, the lack of inebriety on the camp ground

with the benzine and alcohol which compose it, and hence, perhaps, the lack of inobriety on the camp ground today.

The police arrangements are excellent. There is a force of eight men always on duty—six men from Troy, one from Green Island, and one from Lansingburgh—under command of Sergeant Rogers.

Several very prominent men of the Methodist Church are here. Many of these have taken part in the exercises, but others await their turn to be called upon to serve. A register is kept at the Trustees' office, but so few visitors take the trouble to record their names that it is almost impossible to make anything like a correct list even of the most distinguished. I note, however, Dr. J. T. Peck; Dr. Butler, late Missionary to India; Dr. A. C. Hughes of Williamsburgh; Dr. B. L. Ives, exchaplain of the Auburn Prison, and now of the Central New York Conference; the venerable Dr. Luckey of Rochester, who preached siyears ago in Troy; and the white-haired Dr. Reynolds, grandfather of the wife of Dr. Wyatt of Poughkeepsie.

The semon to might was delivered by Dr. Ives, who argued strongly in favor of the doctrine that justification and sanctification may be secured at the same time. His doctrine is opposed by many of the same faith, on the ground that it is too nearly similar to that of the Old School Presbyterians in regard to the "elect." There is a division of opinion, even here, on the subject, but it is invariably discussed calmiy and dispassionately, but sometimes to the great discomfort of tired folk, who would sleep but for the "argling and redargling" of their near neighbors. Dr. Ives is a very forcible speaker, and is bluut, withal, giving full mouth to the thoughts which sir him. He surprised many an old-fashiohed Methodist, to-night, by asserting that half the backsliding in the Church was attributable to the overmuch "teetering" and doctoring which new converts received. He thought that they should be let alone for a time to discover for themselves whether they had been converted to the Minister, to the Chu

hurch, to Methodism, or to God.

Some of the scenes about the camp to night are very
musing. At least 1,000 people are unable to secure
odgings, Some, and among them laughing, good-natured Some will not sleep on straw, and some cannot get:
These must either content themselves as "noctivagants
watching the blue sky with "bright patines inlaid." seek soft spots on the dewy grass, and dream of better comforts, till the first gray streaks of dawn appear, and the morning bell calls the worshipers to prayer.

## COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 12 .- The Faculty and students assembled this afternoon in the Chapel to near the report of the Examining Committee. A large number of visitors were also present. The Committee expressed their gratification at the advance of the mate rial prosperity of the institution, as indicated by the new telescope, the Memorial Chapel, and the general improvement of the College premises. The division of the Natural Science department, and the addition of a new Professor, were also noticed. Among the wants still

um.
I Vrize (second prize in Elecution, limited to forcesic speaking), to louier Miller.

John Houter Miller.

Wise Prize for Moral Philosophy, divided between John Edward Absolt, Heury Smith, Carbart, and Calob Thomas Winchester.

Prize Prize for Natural Science, to Joseph Dame Weeks.

Cutta Prize, for Mental Philosophy, to—

Miller Prize for Lebate, to Leon Chester Field.

alsh Prize for Greek, to
iii Bots Kaupa Prize for Latin, to
aylor Prize for the best Youn was not awarded, as none of the articles initited were deemed worthy.

Initial Prize for Elseution (Freshman Class), to Edwin Alonzo Blake.

This evening the anniversary addresses were delivered

acy and Tomorrow."

Odny and Tomorrow."

After referring to the contrast between the time when
e was invited to deliver the decennial oration of his
lass, a decade since, and this nour, and showing that the themes of that age were as old-fashioned as its hats and hair, he referred incidentally to the obligations of public life to colleges, and quoted a list of names, emitted in every art and age, who from these retreats had ruled the worlds, scientific, classic, metaphysical, and relicious, each found the master light of all its seeing in these abodes of quiet thought and study. The first duty of Americans was not to be anxious about duty; without mutumring, or fret, or fear, to do God's will and know it not. With this spirit they should contemplate the career to which they and their country are called. America to-day is setting for mankind the oneness of man, the legal equality of every adult human being, the right to protect society from its vices, and the supremacy of the Gospel and divinity of Josus Cirisi. The solidarity of man was being tested by the abundance of its land and importunity of its necessities. From every land they pour in upon its shores. Asians were its first immigrants, as Mexic and mound remains testify. Europeans began the historic period, Africans appearing in their same colonies, though in chains and shavery. Yet in the very spot where Columbus first landed, and which he proudly named after his own adouted country. Hispanicla, even there by the retributive justice of God, this slave is now the sole owner, and the white man holds no heirship to a foot of its soil. After 200 years of emigrations from these two western continents of the Eastern hemisphere, Asla reopens her ports and recusts her multitudes, as at the first, upon the Western shore of our continent. All their continental tribes of ages are preparing here to become one man, so making the peace that was tost at Babel and has never since been found. All Europe has been ereated of analgame. es of that age were as old-fashioned as its hats he referred incidentally to the obligations of pa the Western shore of our continent. All their continental tribes of ages are preparing here to become one man, so making the peace that was lost at Babel and has never since been found. All Europe has been created of annalgams, america will perfect her example. The second event in the America of to-day and to-morrow is the Christianizing of society through allowed rights and privileges and restrained wrongs and injuries. As Curistian Europe upraised the heathen Asian that overrun her, so must Christian America renew in Christ the barbaric lavasions from every clime. All the modes of this Christianization are not yet known; but the collect two that are parent and implicant are the enfranchisement of woman and the prohibition of debasing drinking. The recognition of human rights is only step by step. Man changed showly from property to personality, from imperialism to fendal issue, from aristocracy to democracy. The year that saw the Fifteenth Amendment adopted by Congress, decrening no distinction of suffrage on account of race, saw the sixteenth introduced, declaring no distinction of suffrage on account of race, say the sixteenth introduced, declaring no distinction of suffrage on account of race, say the sixteenth introduced, declaring no distinction of suffrage on account of race, say the sixteenth introduced, declaring an distinction of suffrage on account of race, says the sixteenth introduced. Accaring no distinction of suffrage on account of race, says the sixteenth introduced. Accaring an distinction of suffrage on account of race, says the sixteenth introduced. Accaring an distinction of suffrage on account of race, says the sixteenth introduced. Accaring an distinction of suffrage on account of race, says the sixteenth introduced. Accaring an admitted with the content of the runce of suffrage of the suffrage of account of the runce of and growing demand for the extirpating of the rulnous usefof intoxicating drinks. Society has always claimed the right to abolish vice that harmed it. Ducling, bearbaiting, bearing, sambling, are only specimens of a maintade of such social sins approach by the growing purity of society. We have just extirpated an enormous domastic and social institution. If this is harmful, it may be removed, first what say statistics of julis and poorhouses? What speak the gallows and the grave? Rich and poor, reflued and rough fall beneath its blows. It is the roaring ion or all modern society, Enropean and American, going about seeking whom it may devour. It must be destroyed. It will be, to day or to-horrow, by your effort and God's grace, when the drinking of all intoxicating beverages will be as little known as the eating of haman flest. There is no more need of liquor on lotel tables than in gentlemen's parlors, in multitudes of which it is not known. To this contest and conquest the young of to-day are summoned. The last and greatest of battles was for the Faith of God and the Gospel. Americans future require a universal Curistism faith and life. To reach it, the Anti-Christ of Skepticus must be subdued. The Son of God now as at his cross was the object of contempt and murder. He would conquer now as then. Each must elect Him or His channed. All hights climb to Calvary. All human attainments culminate at the Cross. The world's jurise of their own brief college history, the might exist in the victory.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE. The following is the order of exercises for on menocement week at Yale College, New-Haven:
Saturday, July 17.—Examination for admission, in Alumni Hall, at 9

full-grown man chawing a nasty, filthy weed that the pigs wouldn't tetch. Next to godi mess, younk man, is cleanliness. Ef I didn't like to git allowed the burnan race as I do, bless God, I'd like to git allowed the burnan race as I do, bless God, I'd like to git allowed the burnan race as I do. bless God

dd Clerum will be preached in the North Church, at 8 p. m., by the Rev. Salmon McCall Class of '51) of Old Saybnook.

Wednesday, July 3.1. Anniversary of Phi-Beta Kappa. Basiness meeting in the President's lecture room at 8 a. m. Anniversary of the Society of the Alumoi, in Alumni Hall, at 9 a. m. Oration before the Alumoi, by Hon. H. L. Daves, at 11 a. m., in the North Church. Oration by Hou. Kinory Washburne, and Poem by Edward Rowland Sill, in North Church, at 8 p. m. Besidess meetings of classes at neon. Remains of the Classes of '66, '63, '59, '54, '49, '44, '59, '29 and '15, in she evening. rening.

Thursday, July 22. Exercises of Graduating Class, in Center Church, commencing at 9 a. m. Dinner of the Alumni, in Alumni Hall

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. Brunswick, Me., July 12.-The junior prize declamation exhibition took place here to-night before a large audience. The first prize was won by William Edward Spear of Rockland, Maine; subject, "The Diver."
The second prize by Burdus Redford Melcher of
Brunswick, Maine; subject, "Speech of Sergeant Buz
Fuz."

## NOTES FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS.

Newport is less frequented by gamblers than any other leading watering-place.-English noblemengenuine-are unusually numerous at Saratoga this sea on .- Commodore Vanderbilt is there with six horses.-Trout fishing is a favorite sport at the Delaware Water Gap .- Basket-wagens are as popular as ever with the ladies of Newport. They drive about in them without escort.—Schnidt, the famous Grecian Bend Caricaturist of Saratoga, is ready with his scissors and black paper to make the fashions of 1869 as ridiculous as he did those of 1868.-The backmen of Niagara are quite subdued this Summer, it is said. They are now strictly confined within the limits of a chain at the depot.-The new hotel at Gettysburg is surrounded by a park of 100 acres. -The fashionable Summer residents of Newport confine themselves more and more to cottages. Several of these are renting at \$4,000 for three months, one at \$7,000, and the smaller class at \$1,000. Private boarding-houses are also popular. The hotels depend almost entirely on transient guests.

The first invitation hop of the season at Atlantic City was held last Friday evening in the Sea View House The season has been so cool that arrivals have not been numerous. The hop, however, was successful. The dangers of the surf at Atlantic City have been much lessened by life-lines, to which the bathers fasten themselves .- There are now sex daily steamers between Newport and Providence.-Many pleasure-seekers are passing through Montreal, en rowie for the Thousand Islands, the Rapids, and other resorts on the St. Lawrence River. An unusually successful season is anticipated.—The present month is the pleasantest time to visit the Green Moutitains of Vermont. Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of the range, is the center of attraction .-The people of Ohio propose to have a Saratoga of their own, provided the new hotel at Yellow Springs be ever built. Ninety thousand dollars have been subscribed, but the project may yet fail for want of another \$10,000 .-The Isles of Shoals off Portsmouth, N. H., are a popular resort for quiet people. This cluster consists of the following islands, partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire: Smutty Nose, Appledore, Duck, Cedar, Malaça, Londoner's, White and Star. Appledore is one of the largest, and the one specially devoted to Summer visitors. The hotel and its cottages are the only buildings on the island, except one fisherman's hut. The remains

on the island, except one fisherman's but. The remains of a once flourishing village, with a few deserted graves, lend a melancholy charm to the loneliness. The sailing among the islands is delightful.

The Cape May Ware made its first annual appearance as a daily last week. A "Firstation Walk" is a novelty at the Cape this Summer, and The Ware calls it exultingly the "specialty of Cape May." It extends from the new Stockton House to See Breeze. The list of arrivals show that fully nine-tenths of the guests at Cape May come from Philadelphia. Bailimore is represented, and Washington. The letters "N. Y." appear now and then, of course, as they do at every hotel in the land. The list of "cottage families" for 1869 numbers about 130.

The national flag was unfuried at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 4th of July this senson, for the first time since it was taken down in 1861. During the first time since it was taken down in 1861. During the ceremony the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hall Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle." Most of the 500 guests were from the South, and they accepted the situation cheerfully. A few individuals from light the situation cheerfully.

#### LIGHTNING RODS. 14 the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: The general question of the utility of

within live days after having man the Cos for effects.
"The house of Capt, Marshall, in Buxtor, Mathe, at Salmon Falls village, having the Otis insolated rod, was struck and set on fire in several places." The lightning fore "one corner of the house, which was of brick, completely out, from the top to the foundation, and killed a boy 15 years old, removing the hair from his head, and the skin from his body." (We have a very full and interesting account of this case from a practical electrician, who made a long journey to witness and verify the phenomena observable.

ervable.)
Ignorance in the application of lightning rods, either isolated or uninsulated, occasionally leads to fatal dis-

sters. The written science and the facts are all against insula The written science and the facts are an against insta-tion, therefore the proposition to insulate the rod decisively indicates the absence of that scientific knowledge and judgment, the exercise of which has proved abso-lately essential to uniform success in attempting to pro-tect buildings from lightning. EDWARD E. QUIMBY. No. 37 Park-row, New-York, July 12, 1869.

# FIRE IN A LUMBER YARD.

A fire broke out at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the lumber yard of James R. Sayre, jr., & Co., near the Centre-st. depot in Newark, and resulted in the near the Centre-at, depot in Newark, and resulted in the destruction of the frame buildings that surrounded the yard, together with a large quantity of lumber that was stored there. The five originated in a three-story building in the south-west corner of the yard, and spread to an old foundry building at No. 48 River-st, and to a rule factory, owned by Leonard Ward, at No. 38 River-st. These buildings were slightly damaged, while the property owned by Sayre & Co. was entirely destroyed. The loss was about \$12,000; insured to the full amount of the loss by the Newark, Mutual, and Firemen's Insurance Companies. The loss of Mr. Leonard was slight. Meyer & Martin, marble dealers, whose yards adjudied those of Sayre & Co., were damaged to the extent of \$2,000.

# ANOTHER BANKING CASE.

F. A. Smith, a young banker, and a member of the firm of Smith and Payne of Newark, was admitted to bail, yesterday, in the sum of \$11,000, to answer a to bail, yesterday, in the sum of \$11,000, to answer a charge of obtaining property under false pretenses from Messra, Jay Cooke & Co. Smith, it appears, had speculated heavily in Wall'st., and had heavily lost. In the course of his operations he purchased \$6,500 worth of Government bonds of Jay Cooke & Co., giving in payment a check upon a bank in Newark, in which it was subsequently learned he had no deposit. A warrant was issued for his errest, but as he was suffering from ill-health, and unable to leave his room, the house was eccupied by Deputy-Sheriff Sammers until yesterday, when ball was given for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

While the storm was raging in the village of Westehester on Friday afternoon, two thunder bolts about three feet in diameter suddenly descended into the about three feet in diameter stadeny descendes a heart of the town. One of the bults was of a glassly buish color, while the other was of a vivid red. The blue one shot over the Post-Office stoop to a neighboring narrans shop, thence up an alley to a grocery story, where it knocked a man out of his chair, and so affected three other persons that one of them clapped his hands to his face, exclaiming that his head was gone. In the mean time, the red but darted around in all drostrons, often appearing in several places almost at the same inan time, the red holf darfed around in an arrows on appearing in several places aimost at the same art. A fady who was sewing on a machine was near the several place of the was near the several place of gree ie. At the Union Free School, the pupils suddenly in teacher standing is the undst of a dense volume ire. Never was there such a wonderful ded in Westchester.

## BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS. The Board of Police Commissioners held a

regular meeting yesterday. The report from each Sur geon of the amount of work performed by him during the past year, and the number of persons attended by him at the Station-Houses within his district, was subhim at the Scatten-Houses within his district, was submitted. The reports are not yet ready for publication.
Sergeant Edwin A. O'Brich was transferred from the
Twenty-moth Precinct to the Harbor Police-boat. Sergeant Jehn Kelly was transferred from the Harbor Policeboat to the Forty-second (Brooklyn) Precinct. The following Patroinen were dismissed from the Department:
James Clark of the First Precinct, neglect of duty;
Michael J. Holly, Thomas Long, Thomas Halloran, and
Michael Dorney, of the Sixth Precinct, for figuing;
William J. Lester of the Twenty-muth, off post. Capt.
B. G. Lord of the Sanitary Police, having received three
months leave of absence, Sergeaut Tart has been made
acting Captain, and placed in command of the force.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM SING SING. Prison deliveries are becoming so alarmingly onemon at Sing Sing as to scarcely form a matter of news, escapes succeeding each other with such rapidity that one is at a loss to know whether he is not, in some way, mixing them together. On Saturday morning THE TRIBUNE announced the escape of one or more prisoners, a few days previous of others, and now the news comes that Heary Matthews, who was sentenced to two years confluement on a charge of incenty, yesterday made good his escape, and was not recaptured.

## THE SANGERFEST.

GREAT GATHERING OF SINGERS AT BALTIMORE-THE PROCEEDINGS ON SUNDAY—THE "MES-SIAH" AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11.-The 9:20 p. m. train from New-York last evening, started with nine passenger cars filled almost entirely with members of the different New-York German Singing Societies, on their way to take part in the great Sangerfest of the North-Eastern Sangerbund, which is to open in this city to-morrow. A special train has already gone before, carrying the bulk of the singers; and the night train contained the stragglers and the rear-guard of the musical army. And a sturdy look ing set of Tentons they were for the most part-men fit to execute muscular music-a jovial good-natured throng They sat in the crowded cars before the train started perspiring freely, in the close atmosphere of a sultry July evening; but not suffering their high spirits and ardent temperaments to be damped in the least by the streams of sweat that poured from their foreardent temperaments to be damped in the least by the streams of sweat that poured from their fore-heads and cheeks. The language of the Fatherland sounded on all sides. English seemed out of place; loud bursts of beisterous laughter were heard all along the length of the train, as sallies of German wit were get off by peculiarly hilarious individuals, which if rendered into English would have generally appeared rather weak fun; in short, the whole train-load seemed bent on enjoying themselves, and in beginning their festival thus early, throwing their whole heart into it, notwithstanding the oppressive evening and the delay in starting the cars. Finally, at a little before 10 o'clock, we got off, the rattling of the wheels drowning the German Jokes and ejaculations, and snatches of song, as we hurried forward over the New-Jersey flats in the direction of the Monumental City. Our fat, perspiring fellow-cutizens, began to compose themselves for the night, and to put on their linen dusters and put on their hats as the night air rushed in at the windows; and we, with those of the passengers who had been so fortunate as to get berths in the sleeping cars, jumped into our joiling bed, and while striving to fancy ourselves asleep, wished that morning might soon dawn. Several hours of "chekety, clickety clack, joit, rock, and lurch," all strangely and not unpleasantly mingled in the varied movements of the splendid coach in which we key, getting what we could of "horizontal refreshment," and the colored attendant roused us from off lethargy with a gentle shake, and the welcome announcement that we were within three miles of Baltimore. The hurried toilet completed, amid dozens of fellow-travelers crawling sleepily from their shelves, hauling up their suspenders, and battoning their collars, we found on selves in the Baltimere depot, and then in the crowded omnibus of the Eutaw House, and the which had blown over a heated farnace, cracking their jokes and slapping each other on the back—evidently full "to the brim" of th

and the German, red-white-and-black flags. The hand-some building of the German Concordia Club, in South Eutawest, is the general headquarters from which the grand procession will start to-morrow; this building is very tastefully dressed with flags and greens. In fact, the city generally wears a gala appearance; the citizens seeming to have responded cheerfully to the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Sangerfest, to decorate the houses and stores with banners, mottoes, &c., betitting the occasion. Hallimore evidently feels a pride and interest in this fes-tivity in which her German inhabitants are to take so great a part. Yet not withstanding the display of bunting. tivity in which her German inhabitants are to take so great a part. Yet notwithstanding the display of bunting. Sanday is being rizorously observed, the American element of the population is keeping the Teutonic in restraint, and the most perfect quiet reigns in the streets. We have heard one band of music pass near this house, and only one. The day has been aimost too hot for anything like activity. With the thermometer from 90 to 190 degrees in the shade even an enthusiastic German singer belonging to a Mannerchor, cannot do much else than sit will and quartiy nerspire.

belonging to a Mannerchor, cannot do much else than sit still and quietly perspire.

This morning, while we were breakfasting at the late hour of 10 o'clock, the small breakfast room suddenly filled up with the members of the Liederkeanz, and, the doors being closed. Herr Baur, their leader, seized a large fork from us table, and conducted a reheatval of a prize song. "We Kam oi, Liebe"—How came love. We, and two or three other fortunate ones, and a crowd of negro waiters greatly enjoyed the performance. We must, however, defer giving our opinion on the merrits of this celeirated club's singing until after the prize concert, when we hope to have a better oppertunity of judging of their rendering of this very fine song of Frei. During the course of the forenoon several members of the

hembers who had had then spherical the libations of champagne.

Mr. Sieinbach responded handsomely to the toast. He hoped the flexle goddess Fortune might favor the Lieder-kranz in the contest to-morrow, and might always stay with them. He proposed the success of the Fostival, and noticed the fact that whereas in 1859 there were present occabut 600 members of singing societies, on the present occasion there were sixteen hundred singers to contend for prizes. This toast was drank with eithinisian by the members of the Liederkranz standing and clinking glasses in the real old-fashioned German style. A song was then proposed by Mr. Steins, and the whole Society thereupon sang. "If I were a Bird," by Mohr, until the very windows ratified with the pentup volume of sound. The song was heard all over the hotel; and kindled the enthusiasm of even the coldest listener. Not even the intense heat of the day could prevent the Liederkranz men from singing, and singing grandly. They sweat profosely, and their faces were many of them the color of breats; yet they would sing; the incessant war of the conversation at their tables was something wonderful. Five times the number of Americans could not have kept up such a lively rucket. The heartiness with which those Germans do things is something admirable. They certainly know how to enjoy themselves, and to throw off duli care for the time; how good it would be if our prople could imitate them in this respect, and really enjoy a day's holiday without the aid of fire crackers and small cannon. The dimer over the whole Sochety went out for a drive in the Park. There were many excursions on the Classipeake by the different clubs, who were entertained as guests of the Baltimore organizations. A light shower fell about 4 o'clock, out not enough to mar any of the pleasures of the day.

At 8 o'clock in the evening we went to the Maryland.

Baltimore organizations. A light shower left about 4 o'clock, but not enough to mar any of the pleasures of the day.

At 8 o'clock in the evening we went to the Maryland Institute to hear Hander's "Messiah." A great crowd was assembled in front of the door, but inside we found plonly of room, not more than one-third of the seats of the large hall being filled when the oratorio began. The hall of Maryland Institute is an ill-shaped room, very long and narrow, not well suined to singing. It was decorated for the occasion with the Flag of the Union and those of the different States, and hung profinely with festoons of willted greens. Its capacity is said to be 5,000 persons; we should say that one-half that number of audience would be all it could accommodate.

The Oratorio was a rather shin and meager affair. The programme in the "Album of the Sangerlest" promised us that the sole artists should be "assisted by a chorus of 400 laines and gentlemen, selected for this occasion from among the best talent of our city (Baltimore), and accompanied by a full orchestra. The chorus, as hearly as we could indge, numbered about 120 singers, and the orchestra before the performers. The solos were sustained by Madame Johanna Rotter, soprano: Madame Friederici, alto; Herr Himmer, tenor; Herr Joseph Hermans, bass Madame Rotter has a very nice voice, but she inclines to scream and to jerk out her tones in a manner neither artistic or agreeable. Madame Friederici has a lovely voice. We always enjoy her slaging because of the pure sympathetic quality of her tone and the usually sings false in the execution. Strange enough she usually sings false in the beginning of an aria, and flatters until she becomes warmed up to the vaste. She sang the aria, "He was Despised," with noble simplicity, and showed off the in her execution. Strange enough she usually sings false in the beginning of an aria, and flattens until she becomes warmed up to the braise. She sang the aria, "He was Despised," with noble simplicity, and showed off the flue quality of her votee, though she had not power of tone sufficient in the lower register. Herr thanner has a strong tenor voice with a burnione quality, his singing could only be called satisfactory, and perhaps scarcely that. Herr Harmans we much prefer in "Robert der Teufel" (Robert is diable), than in the Mescall. His deep, growling voice is just the thing for "Bertram" or "Mepnis Topheles," but is not pleasing in oratoric music. To night he did not appear to sing with his again spirit, but to get through the part as if it were rather a horr. The chorus did well in some parts, "Are we like sheep" being very creditably sing; but in more difficult fugues, as in the "Ard with his stripes," they were unsteady, and showed lick of training.

Taken as a whole, this performance could not be considered a success, either in a musical point of view or in the matter of attendance, the andience at no one time filling more than three-fourths of the hall. Our German friends have no reason to be proad of this entertainment as the commencement of their Sangerfest. They must do much better in the restor their programme or we shall be very much disappointed. However, the "Mesdah" could scarcely be granded as part of the Festival, and we shall look forward with great expectations to the prize singing to morrow uvening.

prize singing to-morrow uvening. THE PROCESSION YESTERDAY - ENTHUSIASM ALONG THE ROUTE-THE PRIZE SINGING.

BALTIMORE, July 12.-The weather to-day has been magnificent for the procession—a cloudless sky and bright sun, tempered by a delightful breeze. The procession moved from the Concordia building at 2:15 a, m., and passed through the principal streets of the city, returning to headquarters at about noon. Gov. Bowie of Maryland rode at the head of the column, followed by a brilliant staff. Nine regiments of Maryland militia were in line, three of them zonave organizations. All presented a fine appearance, particularly the Fifth Regiment. His honor Mayor Banks of Baltimore, rode in the procession in a carriage, followed by other dignitaries of the city and the various officers of the Sangerfest, and the offieers of the Bremen steamship Berlin. Twenty-nine German Singler Societies from New-York City and State were present, carrying their splendid bannners, twenty-two societies from Penusylvania, and eleven from Maryland, beside five from other parts of the country, were also in the column, making a total of some 1,500 singers. The Militia trued out 2,500 strong. Messrs. Knabe & Co's two grand planos, presented as first prizes by that firmof this city, and the two planos of the Gaehe Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, also presented by their makers.

as second prizes, figured in the procession, drawn on handsomely-dressed wagens by four horses each. The crowds in the streets were great, but the atmost order prevailed. The city was beautifully decorated with American and German flags, which floated together in friendly folds on all sides. Ladies crowded the windows and balconies, waving handkerchiefa in token of welcome to the strangers. General good will was the order of the day. The citizens seemed happy to entertain their guests, and the visitors were delighted with their reception. The city wore the aspect of a holiday, though business was not suspended. The grand prize concert took place this evening, in the large hall of Maryland Institute. The room was dressed with greens, and ornamented by the flags of the States. The audience numbered about 4,000. Eighteen societies competed for the four prizes, unmbering about 830 singers. The judges were Professors Lanselow, Tilmann, Szemelenyl. Ross waid, and Julius Miller. The contest for the first prize scenned to be between the "Liederkranz" and "Amon" societies of New-York and the Sængerbund of Philadelphia. The Amons sang "Pretty Roth Raut," by W. H. Vell, the Leiderkranz, "How came Love," by M. Frei, and the Sængerbund a sacred evening song, by W. Reinleke. Each of these songs was perfectly well suns, and the choice for the first prize will not be easy for the judges. For the second prize the Sængerbund of Brooklyn singing a Warrior's song, by Oberhoffer; the Sængerbund of Washington, singing, "Greeting to spring," by Obt, and the Quartette Club, of Hohoken, singing. "The Poet's grave on the Rhine," by F. Mochring, all stand nearly equal. The Judges will not give their decisions before next Wednesday, Meanwhile speculation as to the result is rife among the friends of the different lendbefore next Wednesday. Meanwhile speculation as to the result is rife among the friends of the different lead-ing societies. The large audience inside the efforts of the singers with hearty and prolonged appliance. To-morrow

### A CARD FROM GEN, F. P. BLAIR. To the Editor of The World.

SIR: THE N. Y. TRIBUNE and The Times do me a great injustice in their notice of the re union of the officers of the Army of the Gulf, at Long Branch, New-Jersey. They assert that I insulted the ssociation to whose banquet I was invited by the allusion I made to the leaders of the Confederate army. I did not intend to wound the feelings of those who had hon ored me with an invitation to participate in their festivi ties; on the contrary, it was a compliment to our army to speak well of those over whom our army had tri-umplied as "foemen worthy of our steel." My intention and meaning could only have been perverted by men who ad been taught by such heroes as Butler to relish a

ifferent kind of steat.

I was urged to attend this meeting and banquet, and selined to do so until a further refusal would have appeared churlish. I was appointed to respond to one of the regular toasts and refused to do so. My reluctance to the regular tonsts and refused to do so. My reluctance to attend or speak at the banquet grew out of the apprehension that these army reunions were being used as Radical stalking-horses. The result justified the suspicion I had entertained, as an expression which cannot be tortured into anything but a compliment to our gallant soldiers was eagerly seized by a portion of those present and made the occasion of a gross and indecent insult to an invited guest.

You will do me a great favor by publishing this note.

Very respectfully, Frank P. Blair.

New-York City, July 10, 1869.

Can Blair nicks a quarrel with the re-

-Gen. Blair picks a quarrel with the reporters unreasonably. They simply did their duty; even Gen. B. charges the "gross and "indecent assault" on him to the company present. If the General were himself a Radical, as he formerly was, he would talk like a Radical at these gatherings; having become a Copperhead, he glorifies Stonewall Jackson and wantonly insults Butler. He is joined to his [Ed. idols. There let him remain.

#### AN OFFICER OF THE MEETING ON BLAIR. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In The World of this morning is yet

another explanatory letter from Mr. F. P. Blair in relation to his well-laid attempt to be again brought into notion to his well-haid attempt to be again brought into notice. If I remember aright, Mr. Blair has already become somewhat famous as a writer of explanatory letters. In this case, however, he makes a sad mistake in not allowing the most charitable view to be taken of his conduct on the 8th inst. Among his other infirmities, Mr. Blair is somewhat lorge. \*\*fall.\*\* The record of his speech is in my possession as Secretary of the Society, and I wish to call his attention to it. He says: "I will speak for a people who were once our enemies, against whom we contended, and whom we aspersed as Rebels." Now, Mr. Blair is not ignorant of the use or meaning of the English language. "Asperse as Rebels." Is it an aspersion to call a person by his right name! There were Rebels, bitter, cruel, and vindictive, and the soldiers of this country are not to be insulted by being told that they are "aspersing" them if they say so. This delicacy is the delicacy of a sensitive politician who hopes for their suifrage and fears their ennity. The enlogy of Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson following in such close connection and in such an unhappy comparison, could not be misconstrued by the most stupid person. Mr. Blair in his heart, no doubt, regrets his blunder, which in this case was worse than a crime.

The "apprehension that these army reunions were being used as Radical stalking-horses" can be easily allayed, if his Lethean forgetfalness will not prevent his remembering that the Constitution of the Society expressly precludes the discussion of politics, and its right enforcement in his particular case by Admiral Farragut should have quieted him forever on this point. There is no man connected with the Society who ever held a political office, who wants a political office, or who through fear that he can't get one is afraid of calling a Rebel by his right name. Neither will they allow politicians, Domotice. If I remember aright, Mr. Blair has already become

litical office, who wants a political office, or who through fear that he can't get one is afraid of calling a Rebel by his right name. Neither will they allow politicians, Democratic or Republican, to call them to account for "aspersing Rebels," especially if the remark is illustrated by comparing Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson with Farragait and Sheridan, who were also our guests and were then sitting with us at our own table. Mr. Blair should recall his classical reading and remember Philip the King of Macedon, who in his most desperate condition was sagacious enough to be aware of his two-fold character, and allowed an appeal from one to the other. The charity of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Guif is with Mr. Blair, but the Society cannot be held accountable if its kospitality was too generously held accountable if its kospitality was too generous appreciated by its guest. Granville P. Hawes.

New-York, July 12, 1869.

# VIOLATION AND MURDER IN ILLINOIS.

A YOUNG WOMAN FEARFULLY MUTILATED-THE MURDERER IDENTIFIED-LYNCH LAW SUG-

GESTED.

The violation and brutal murder of a cong married woman near Greenville, lilinois, is ereting intense excitement both in that State and Missouri,
he victim was but 18 years old, and had been married young married woman near Greenville, lilhous, is errating intense excitement both in that State and Missouri. The victim was but 18 years old, and had been married only about one year. The scene of the crime was the farm-house of the young husband, McAdam, about three nites south of Greenville. The body of the woman was found lying upon the back, with the limbs doubled under, as though she had fallen upon her knees and been pulled backward by the murderer. Her clothing was considerably torn, and the body bruised. Her hair was torn and disheveled. Her throat was cut, and she had been stabbed in the neck several times, and six times in the right and four times in the left side. It was apparent that a desperate attempt at ravishment had been made, as her lower limbs showed distinct marks of violence. She had run about 100 yards before her murderer caught and burchered her. The head was disfigured by brutal blows, and the fair face was bruised and early the field's flat. Very strong circumstantial evidence points to a man named John Moore as the assassin. When the Coroner's Jury first examined the ease, they rendered a verdet of murder by an unknown hersen. This verdiet was bused upon the statement of this man Moore. Suspicion, however, began to attach to him, from his contradictory statements, and from his officiousness in the matter of ferreting out the murderer. His appearance was strange, and a few people staid at his house to watch him. He arose during the hight and dressed himself, putting on a new pair of boots. He went out and wasked about for some time, without any apparent object, and went down the creek, probably with a view of making cenfusion in the tracks of which it was afterward found he had returned home from the scene of the murder, On being asked his reason for dressing, he said he was cold—an extremely singular excess on a warm Summer night. It is known that he passed Mrs. McAdains's house and exchanges it he compliments of the day with her as she stood upon the porch. He states at this time a s

he passed Mrs. McAdishis's house and exchanged the compliments of the day with her as she stood upon the porch. He states at this time a stranger was sitting on a block about 30 feet from the porch, near the wall. He did not speak to him, merely nooding, as is the rural custom. He passed on through the gate to his own house, about a quarter of a mile away. After putting up his horse, he went out into the field near by to handle some wheat. He had hardly got to work ere he beand screams in the direction of Mr. McAdame's house, and in a few moments again heard cries. He started rapidly for the house. He found no one in the started rapidly for the house. He found no one in the shouse or about it. He then proceeded to the barn, and not miding anybody, he climbed noon the fence near the house, and ont in the wheat field about 60 yards off he saw some object lying in the standle. He wont to it and found Mrs. McAdams lying dead; he took hold of her hand and called her by name; he then returned the same way he came, and told his wife that Mrs. McAdams was way he came, and told his wife that Mrs. McAdams was murdered. After this he slarmed the neighbors. This more of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical. Mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical. Mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "stranger" is regreted as mythical, mrs. story of the "corresponding to his own. The tracks were to his mose, which was east of the scene of the murder to his house, which was east of the scene of the murder to his patitalouns, which he had taken off and hadden in the loft of his dwelling, were other spots of blood. He had

visited. Ackerman was found lying on the bed, dead, and on the floor an empty hattle labeled "poison," which had conta too landamum. Deceased had long been of intemperate babits, and on Saturday evening threatened, while in company with a friend, to commit suicide. A vertice of saletic was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, aged 65 years.

COUNTING AND WEIGHING THE SPECIE IN THE SUBTREASURY. The Committee designated to examine the

condition of the Sub-Treasury in this city concluded their

labors yesterday forenoon, having been engaged thereat since the 30th of June ult. The Committee was composed

of P. C. Calhoun, Cashler of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, S. Guthrie, L. D. Moore, and Daniel Baker of Washington, representing the Treasury Department; W. G. White, Cashler of the National Caurency Bank of this city, representing Gen. Builerfield; the Hon. E. Haight, President of the Bank of Commonwealth, who represented ex-Treasurer Van Dyck; G. Ostrander, Cashler of the Naval Officer, and Deputy-Surveyor Abell, who appeared for the Custom House. The examination was instituted in pursuance of a regulation of the Treasury Department, requiring an accounting of the affairs of the office of the United States Treasurer and the various Sub-Treasuries throughout the country at the close of the fiscal year. And it was especially desirable to ex-Treasurer Van Dyck and Gen. Butterfield, his successor, that a thorough examination be prosecuted, in view of the change of administration of the Sub-Treasury in this city. The Committee in the outlet called to their aid a number of the most accomplished clerks in various banks of the city, who performed indispensable service under the personal supervision of Mr. Wm. H. Camp, manager of the Clearing House, working all day and sometimes all might long with remarkable dexterity. Added to such skirful assistance was the unremitting and most serviceable cooperation of E. H. Burdsall, chief of the Coin Bureau of the Sub-Treasury, to whose efficient assistance the Committee largely owe the early completion of their labors. The duties of the Committee were not only of a responsible nature, but were also extremely arduous. All the specie in the vaults had to be taken out, counted piece by piece and weighed, then put up in bags and replaced in the compartments of the vaults, and cach compartment properly labeled and scaled. When it is stated that over seventy millions in coin alone were thus manipulated, the magnitude of the labor can be imagined. In connection with the Sub-Treasury, the examination also included the Assay Office, what with gold and silver bullion, and other of P. C. Calhoun, Cashler of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, S. Guthrie, L. D. Moore, and Daniel Eaker of

There was a well attended meeting of the First Cooperative Society last evening at No. 213 Bowery, and after it had been called to order by Mr. D. S. Elliott, the Vice-President of the Association, three lots, two in East Williamsburgh, and one in Westchester County, were awarded to the following members, who paid the undermentioned premiams: Charles F. March 87.2% A. Borschmann, \$26.55; Joseph Meyer, \$15; \$750 were taken on the same occasion, and a special meeting was held to decide on purchasing property out of the vast amount offered.

# THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Monries, July 12.—Nothing was done in Cotton to day except to bales. Exports 500 bales.

Wilmington, July 12.—Spirits Turpentine quies at 30c. Rosen quiet at \$1 60.00 ft. Crude Turpentine \$2.00 at 3. Tar quiet. Cotton—31c. for Midding. Cotton-32c, for Midding.
CHARLESTON, July 12.—Cotton steady; sales 125 bales; Middling,
32c, ; experts 97 bales.
Augusta, July 12.—The Cotton market was dull, and prices were en-

ACCOURTA, July 12.—The Cotton market was dull, and prices which firely nominal; sales 53 hales; receipts 20 bales.

SATANNAH, July 12.—The Cotton market is quiet; Middlings 22bc.; SATANNAH, July 12.—The Cotton market is quiet; Middlings 22bc.; Sales 50 bales; receipts 26 bales. Reports from Colembia and Alachus Counties, Pls., state that the caterpillar has undoubtedly made its appearance there.

SAN PRANCISCO, July 12.—Flour steady at \$4.624 ⊕ \$5.50. Wheat—New is firm at \$1.00 ⊕ \$1.075. Legal Traders, 75.

Tokeno, July 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Amber is better at \$4.43 ⊕ \$1.425. No. 2 Red. \$1.275; No. 1 White held at 72bc. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats declining and quiet; Mithagan, 71c. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats declining and quiet; Mithagan, 71c.

Money cosier.

Dermourt, July 12.—Wheat dull; No. 1 White, \$1.64; No. 2 do., \$1.36. Com scarce at 102512c. Outs could at 202512.

wines, 29c. Milwarkum, July 12.—Flour doll and nominally declined 25c. Wheat steady at \$1.25 for No. 1, and \$1.25 for No. 2. Oate dull at 68c. for No. 2. Corn dull and nominal. Kre steady at \$2.0 for No. 2. So for No. 1. Grain Freights firm at 5c. to Buffalo, and 3c. to Oawego, Receipts—1,000 bibls. Flour, 72,000 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—1,000 bibls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—1,000 bibls. Flour, 5,000 bush. Wheat.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET-JULY 12.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET—July 11.

The Cattle market opened tame and a most lifelens. The supply was large. There was a decline of \$\phi\$, \$\phi\$ Bs in the best, and \$\phi\$ \$\phi\$, \$\phi\$ as medium and common grades. The blubest price realized was ble. \$\phi\$ Bs for fine assected Kontries's steers, averaging 1.472 B each. The market became quite active toward the close. Veal Caives, \$\psi\$, \$\phi\$, \$\phi\$, the intuity for those weighing 200 B. Sheep and Lanks show a tailing of in prices compared with those of last week of \$\phi\$ \$\phi\$, the range issuing 2000; \$\phi\$. Sheep and Lanks show a tailing of in prices compared with those of last week of \$\phi\$ \$\phi\$, the range issuing 2000; for very poor to arithmer. The supply is of very common said ordinary stock. Hogs are rather dail, prices varying from \$\phi\$ \$\phi\$ \$\phi\$ \$\phi\$ is the very large.

The Earth Closet Company, Hartford Coun. Salesroom (with INDIX & Co.) No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

HUE-BAUM-At Paris, France, on Wednesday, June 9, Jude Hue, M. D., to Sarah Elizabeth Baum, unaghter of the late John A. Baum JOHNSON-BUCKLEY-At Troy, N. Y., June 29, by the Rev. Dr. Manufacter of the late P. H

Buckley.

SNIPES—GOLDEN—On Wedneslay, July 7, at the residence of the bride's father. Fifthere, by the Rev. Bishop Surthe. Mr. Joseph F. Supes, formerly of Richmond, Va., and Charlel L., only daughter of Commodities H. B. Golden.

Richmond, Va., and Norfolk papers please copy.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

name and address.

# DIED.

CUTTER.—Suddenly, on Mandar, July 12, at her residence, Brookira, I. I. Margaret Fricks, widow of the late Win, Cutter, egod 67 years. The funeral will be attended from her late residence, Facilities, our Clover-sud, on Wednerday afternoon, at a "south." CUTTING—0.3 Saturday, the 10th limit, Brockholst Cutting, is the 2015

rear of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the foreral
accretes on Tousday morning nort at his o'clock, at the Amarch of St.
Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third-st, but men Sixth and Seventh-avea. CLARE. In the City of London, on the let day of July, 1809, in the Sid year of her sign Sarah Thompson, a native of Northugham, England, and afte of Hienn C. Clark, esq. formerly of Norwich, Cheange County, New York.

LA FAIRTTE LODGE No. 64 F. AND A. M .- Members are bereby

third-st, and Stathaue, on Wednesday atternoon at 10 coers for the purpose of attending the finners of our late involver. Bardel, Barrell, W. Laviso Abasis, Secretary

UEE-At sea, on June 29, on board the United States steamer Narraguasett of yellow feerer, Licot. Commander Rofus R. Duer, U. S. Navy, in the 20th year of his age, non of Denning Duer of Weethawkees, N. J. GASSNER, At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah, J. Lewis, at English Neighborhood, N. J., alber a important filmes, Mrs. Susan Gassner, which of Dahyler Gossner, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her functual services at St. Luke's Church, Hadden-st. New-York, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 39 p. m., without further notice. Her remains will be interest in the family vanit adjoining the church. Hicks.—On Stenday evenlog, July 11, Zella M., with of George S. Hicks. The boneral services will be belief on Thursday Attentonous, the 15th inst., at 30 joines, the church. Bioche at the late readdence, No. 284 Franklin are, near Madisonstat, Brooklyn.

NEW MAN-At the residence of her son-in-law George Sayder, No. 125.

son-st., Brooking.

NEWMAN-At the residence of her son-in-law, George Sayder, No. 125
Clermont-sye., Brooking, Bernela, wife of Ira Newman, in the 54th Chernont-ave. Brownia. Decision, was of her ugo. be friends of the funeral from the house on Tuesday, July 12, at 2 p. m.

on Tuesday, July 13, at 2 p. m.

REMMEY—At the residence of her son, on Satorday, July 10, Mrs. Catharine Remmer, in the Beth year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of her son, Charles H. Remmey, and of her son, charles H. Remmey, and of her son, inclus, Wis. W. White, are invited to attend her finners) on Tuesday, July 13, at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence. No. 738 Fifth-st.,

without further bolice.

ROBINSON—On Summy evening, July 11, 1983, after a lingering illness, Jane, wholes of the late Heury Robinson, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 52 Martin-at, ou Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. in.

# Special Retices.

American Institute Farmers' Club. A meeting of the Club Ube held TO-DAY (Toesday), at Lordnek p. m., at the rooms of the will be neld TO-DAY (Tuesday), at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Fronc of 11 astitute in the Cooper Building. All who take an interest in agricularly interest in agricularly interests of the Cooper Building.

NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman. M W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

A Meeting of the Grant and Colfax Club, Twenty-first Assembly District, wie be held at Suffreil's Hall, Third a.e. first Assembly District, win be held at Surfress's Hall, Thirds e., between One-hundred-and-twentests and One-hundred-and-twentp-first-between One-hundred-and-B. Patra, E. Kurcatus, jr. | Secretaries.

B. FARM.
E. KETCHUM, Jr. Secretaries.

OSPICE SHOUGHT-AVENCE RAILEGAR Co.,
NEW-YORK July 7, 1869.

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Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for EUROPE on TUESDAY, Link
last, will close at this office at 12 m., and at the Stations as follows: A.
and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:55 a. m.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster,